

SPORTS

Medal of Paris to Sergei Bubka

In a solemn and admirably easy friendly atmosphere a ceremony was held in the Paris Mayor's office of awarding the Grand Gold Medal of the city of Paris to Soviet sportsman Sergei Bubka. He was awarded it for his outstanding achievement — the setting last Saturday in an event in Paris of a new world pole-vault record of six metres.

For us it is a great honour and joy to receive you here, first deputy Mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, told Sergei Bubka and members of the Soviet athletic team. The capital of France is traditionally the venue for large international sports meets. We have gathered here to thank Sergei Bubka who, scaling the coveted mark of six metres, added a special dimension to the just ended competition. Your record will remain an example to sportsmen the world over and stimulate them.

On behalf of the Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who is abroad and all Parisians, he con-



First deputy Mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, presenting the medal and award diploma to Sergei Bubka. On the left is the Mayor's assistant for sport Guy Drel.

I introduced, we went to sincerely wish you new big successes. We know that sport, erasing language, political and racial barriers, brings people all over the world closer together and serves the interests of the future of the youth of the planet. This Grand Gold Medal will be a sign of gratitude to you from Paris and its people.

The medal he awarded to the Soviet sportsman has on one side the world-famous emblem of Paris, while the other carries the inscription: "Paris to Sergei Bubka, 1985".

Of course it is a pleasure to

he awarded the Medal of Paris, a city which is lucky for me, sportswoman, Sergei Bubka told a TASS correspondent. Last year I set there a world record of 5.88 cm, this year won the Winter World Games and now have scaled six metres. Now for the rest of my life Paris will remain in my memory as a city in which part of my dream came true.

A part? Surely, there are many championships and Olympics ahead, and I think that six metres is not the limit. Real pole-vaulting begins beyond this mark.

CHAMPION IN PLAY AGAIN

Triple world champion Anatoly Karpov has for the first time since his match with Garry Kasparov, entered an international tournament in Amsterdam, where a chess festival is in progress. He plays in the main "royal group", which has only six participants—Anthony Miles, John Nunn (both of Britain), Jan Timman (Holland), Jeltse Smit (Brazil), and Slobodan Mertinovic (Yugoslavia). Two stages will be played. Karpov is leading after the third round, having beaten Nunn and Naito and adjourned a game with Mertinovic.

Meanwhile, after the twelfth round at the Interzonal in Biel, leader Radoslaw Vaganian of the USSR had nine points. A point behind were Vao der Wile of Holland, Eugene Torre of the Philippines and Yasser Seirawan of the US. Andrei Sokolov had 7.5 points; Lev Poluguevsky—

6.5. There were five rounds left to go and only four passes to the challenger tournament.

Nana Alexandria of the USSR led in the Havana women's Interzonal with eight points from 12 rounds. Not came competitor Nana Kostik and Romanian Dana Novak with half a point less each. Yelena Akhymovskaya of the USSR had seven points. The fourth Soviet entrant, Galina Sakhatova, had six points. There were only three rounds left to go and only three passes to the next stage.

In Zlatkovodsk Lyubka Zaitseva of the USSR and Anneska Brusilova of Poland are battling it out for a challenge pass, which is a sort of ticket up to a recently ended international there. They were tied 2-2 after four games out of a total six.

Viktor Shteyn



Steve Cram of Britain has set a new world record of 3:29.67 in the 1,500 m event at an athletic meet in Nice, France.

IAAF council decided...

Former US world record holder Renato Nolemba and Voli Galt now professional footballers, were elected by the IAAF council, according to local news agencies, their request to restore their status of amateur athletes, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Primo Nebiolo said the press after a session of the Federation council.

The council decided that the Olympics in Seoul the final athletics, except the women's marathon and the 50 km walk will be held in the afternoon and not in the morning as decided by American TV companies.

In this matter, he stressed, athletes and officials, and a big part was played by research of climatic conditions. We could make concessions to American TV companies.

The number of participants in Universiad-85 grows

Another eight countries, among them Afghanistan, Melavi, Mali, Nigeria and Tonga have joined the participants in the

World Summer Universiad starting on August 24 in Kobe, Japan. Now there are 93 of them. In addition, the organizers say another 30 nations prepare to confirm their participation. It is expected that the most representative delegations will be headed by the USSR, the USA, China, Japan and Canada.

For 12 days the sportsmen will compete in 11 sports — athletics, swimming, basketball, volleyball, water polo, football, gymnastics, diving, tennis, fencing and judo.

SKATING TECHNIQUES—NEW AND TRADITIONAL

The International Ski Federation has considered the use by skiers of skating techniques hotly debated last winter. USSR Sports Committee coach Vadim Melnikov told a TASS correspondent: It was decided that solely traditional shing techniques could be used in half the races for the 1986 world cup, while other techniques might be employed in the rest.

The junior championships will have a broader programme, too. The next will be held in February at Lake Placid, USA. Newly introduced are the girls' 15 km race and a 30 km one for young men. They will use skating techniques not permitted in other races — the girls' 10 km, the youth's 15 km and in the relay.

It was also decided that the Federation would again consider the issue of skating techniques in April, after the winter seasons and give recommendations as to the format of the 1987 adult world championship to West Germany.

Tele Santana to quit?

Brazilian national football chief coach, Tele Santana, who has led the team to an ahead-of-schedule pass to the finals of the Mexican world championship, has said it is possible he might quit his post soon. The chances were that his team might have another coach in Mexico, he revealed in a Reuters interview in Rio.

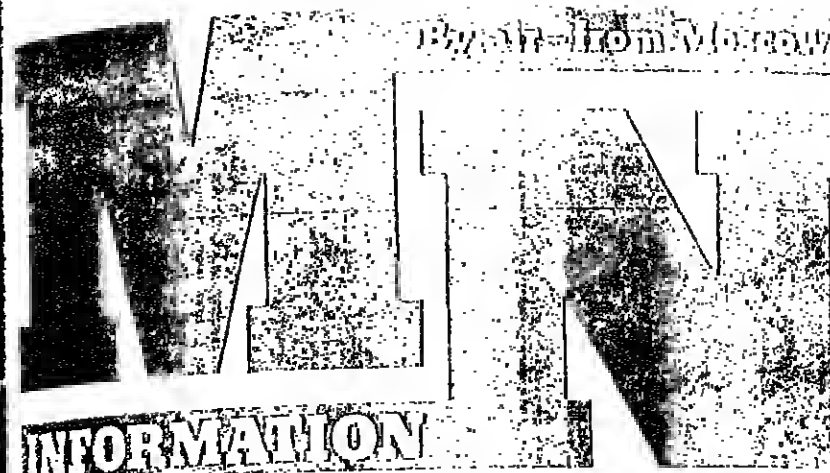
He further said he wanted to go back to Saudi Arabia, where he was training until recently the Al-Ahli club. It turned out he did not terminate his contract with the club but only temporarily suspended it. He has offered to lead the club again to October 1986.

Explaining his decision he said he was not sure he could lead his position as chief coach to the start of the Mexican tournament. The president of the Brazilian football association, Celso de Faria, is backing Santana's position according to the existing contract. He would have to be replaced next January, Santana stressed that, given the present situation, the progress of the World Cup was not at all sure. Santana's successor would not ask him to resign.



In the national women's field hockey championship one of the favourites, Moscow SKIF, hosted the team of the Corky team and trolley pole and beat them 2-1.

Photo by Sergei Popskov



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Peace March

The "Flying Peace March 85"

25,000 activists from Northern Europe, USA and Japan has reached Warsaw, a Polish town on the border of Poland.

The march began early July 1985 and crossed Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Turkey, and finally reached Warsaw.

The march will be held in the morning and afternoon. The march will be held in the morning and afternoon. The march will be held in the morning and afternoon.



MOSCOW READY FOR FESTIVAL

Moscow is ready to welcome the participants in and guests of the 12th Festival of Youth and Students. In expectation of the Youth Forum the capital seems to have become younger. A few finishing touches and the city, all bedecked with festival colors, will meet the guests. Muscovites are also impatiently awaiting to give a warm welcome to the guests from all parts of the world. They include Natasha Svitlitskaya (pictured), one of the thousands of members of the "service detachment" staffed by students of the city's colleges and universities. She is working as shop assistant at a "Pudark" (Gifts) Store in Gorky Street (centre of the capital).

During the festival, delegations will have their national clubs housed by the Soviet Preparatory Committee in the best hotels of Moscow. These clubs will become cultural centres of some sort. The decoration of the clubs and their programmes of activities are solely matters for the countries involved. In the Izmailovo hotel complex the Cuban students (also pictured) are designing the Cuban Club. What will visitors to the Cuban Club see? One can only know this by visiting the Club during the Festival.



GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 12th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS!

WOMEN IN SOLIDARITY

At the "Forum-85", the international women's gathering, which drew members of non-governmental organizations from 170 nations, sharply criticized the imperialist policy of Washington, as well as the crisis of the South African apartheid system.

The participants held a protest meeting at the National University against US interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador, against the criminal practices of Zionism and apartheid. Washington, they declared, should end blackmail and aggression against Nicaragua, "Yankees" as, get out of Central America! They demanded the elimination of racial segregation in South Africa and to aggression perpetrated by Pretoria in southern Africa and Tel Aviv in the Middle East with US connivance.

Fidel Castro: Let's activate movement for national liberation

Havana. Fidel Castro has said that a big step forward has been taken to promote unification of the trade union movement in Latin America and the Caribbean and to activate its struggle.

The Cuban leader was speaking at a rally marking the conclusion of a trade union conference attended by delegates from the region.

It is not a matter of revolutionary reforms in Latin America, nor are we inciting these countries to embark on such measures, continued P. Castro. What we want is to see in the activation of the movement for national liberation and independence because Latin American countries, in fact, do not have them.

Contadora nations oppose diktat

Panama. Foreign ministers of the Contadora group of countries are meeting on the Panamanian island of Contadora in face of the dangerous escalation of tensions to Latin America caused by the aggressive intrigues of US imperialism against Nicaragua. The ministers from Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Ecuador are meeting behind closed doors to discuss the acute political, military and economic problems of the region.

They intend to work out the final draft version of a Peace and Cooperation Act for Central America and to coordinate efforts towards its ratification by the five Central American states — Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The United States is doing everything possible to prevent the Contadora's mission from being successful.

The Russian administration is pressurizing its allies in the region into refusing to sign the Act, or making reservations in it so as to offer Washington special rights and privileges in the region. The "White House" actually wants to have the right to do what it pleases in the region and to impose its will on the people there. It is quite natural that this hegemonic course is meeting with strong opposition from peaceful Latin American states.

Biological satellite back to Earth

The USSR recently launched a biological satellite — Cosmos 1867. For one week two meecows, Verity and Gorky, orbited around the Earth on board their spaceship, took part in scientific experiments and were landed on Soviet territory.

Meecows, their safe landing is not the end of the experiment. They are now taking part in a new experiment on Earth. The little animals' cells will also undergo research. In outer space they began to grow eye lenses which had been taken from the flight while the meecows are being examined to extend. First and on shows that the lost tissues are being regenerated. This experiment, performed for the first time, will make it possible to obtain valuable information about the division of the cells in weightlessness. This problem is also of importance so far as research is concerned.

The flight of the biological satellite has given a wealth of material, says Oleg Gerasimov, head of the Institute of Medical and Biological Sciences. Animal "cosmonautics" enables research on man to be undertaken.



The first "interview" at the Institute of Medical and Biological Sciences in the presence of the Director Oleg Gerasimov.



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Daniel Ortega on Washington's plans

Managua. The Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, has received a Soviet official delegation led by N. Petrovichov, Chairman of a Soviet State Committee, now in Managua to celebrate the sixth anniversary since the victory of the Sandinista People's Revolution.

During the conversation the two men exchanged views on the international situation, the situation in Central America and around Nicaragua, and on the two countries' bilateral relations. They condemned the escalation in the aggressive actions

taken by the United States in Central America, and stressed that the new hostile actions by Washington against Nicaragua are making the situation in the region still worse.

D. Ortega praised the constant Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, its line towards a just political settlement in Central America, and its support for the sovereign rights of the Nicaraguan people. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with and support for Nicaragua.

AMERICANS OPPOSE THE 'STAR WARS'

New York. The implementation of the so-called "strategic defense initiative" will augment arms race, writes the physicist Sydney Drell of Stanford University in the magazine "Newsweek" which carries readers' letters on the subject.

There are quite certain quarters who support and seek to implement the "star wars" programme, says William Morgan of Livermore, California, the site of a major center of development of new types of weapons — the Ernest Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. These are people who believe that victory in a nuclear war is possible, he points out. They hope that the President's "initiative" will ruin

the Soviet Union financially. They are people who are reviving old types of weapons. Eventually, he concludes, these are military contractors for the Pentagon who want to wrest their piece from a pile worth millions of millions of dollars, the sum which Washington is planning to spend on space weapons in the long run. On the same topic, Jeffrey Barker of Washington believes that it would be right and proper to put strict jacket on, and lock up those American specialists in new weapons who believe that a nuclear war can be won and who are abusing the Soviet patience.

MEXICAN SCIENTIST BLAMES U.S. FOR NUCLEAR CONTAMINATION

Mexico City. The American nuclear tests first carried out forty years ago did an irreparable damage to Mexico, said Mofes Orosco, Mexican ecologist, President of the Peace Assembly. The nuclear explosions in the Alamogordo Desert bordering on the American state of New Mexico contaminated the atmosphere, the wa-

ters in the Colorado and the Bravo rivers, as well as those of the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. Soil and water samples taken in the area point to danger to every living thing in the soil and in the water-bearing layers in such densely populated Mexican states as Chihuahua and Coahuila.



Changing dresses "democratically"...

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Hope shouldn't vanish

Helms. We should revert to the principles embodied in the final document of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has told the "Helsingin Sanomat" newspaper. To continue the process started ten years ago is a complex and grandiose task. The "spirit of Helsinki" signifies a hope which we must not let vanish, he said. In Europe, he noted, there are no causes for a new war, yet this continent has now more weapons than at any time in the past.

Coordinating banditry

London. Under the pretext of "fighting terrorism" Washington and London are coordinating efforts to act as they please in world affairs and put down any signs of "dissidence" in their countries, as evidenced by the meeting of the American Lawyers Association held here.

In his address US Attorney General E. Meese directly said that the US and Britain had laid the basis for a joint campaign against "terrorism" and diagnosed ways of expanding this cooperation.

What was planned by Sikh separatists?

New York. New facts have been revealed here concerning the shelter which the American authorities have given to the Sikh terrorists.

One of the Sikh gangs have entrenched themselves in the Queens borough of New York. Two of its leaders — A. Singh and L. Singh who have been given military training in a mercenaries' camp in Alabama, are being sought by the police on suspicion of involvement in the Air India disaster in India which more than three hundred people died.

The murderers who have found refuge in the United States are brazenly declaring that they are preparing another disaster on the scale of Bhopal.

It has been revealed in New Delhi that the terrorists who have been trained in Alabama intended to kill the Indian President Zail Singh, the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the Chief Minister in the state of Haryana B. Lal. They have also planned to blow up bridges, hotels, nuclear reactors, public buildings and various temples in India.

Racists are powerless

Johannesburg. The emergency situation imposed in South Africa is tantamount to a decision that the attempts by the whites to stifle the growing liberation movement are lost.

In Johannesburg Mayor Hans Strijdom said that the Secretary-General of the African Council of Churches.

We again demand that the government immediately free all the political prisoners and heed the voice of the Afrikaners who make a majority of the population in the country.

The opposition leader in the African Parliament, F. M. Z. Slabbert, has described a new repressive measure of the government as a failure of its so-called policy of "constitutional reforms".

Parliamentarian raps Bangkok's course

Bangkok. Sharp critics of the policies of the Thai government have been heard in the Bangkok Parliament.

Speaking during a debate on the budget, the opposition leader, P. P. Pongthorn, declared that the present government's policy is a direct consequence of the course pursued by the military which actively supports the counter-revolutionaries. These are using the military as a base for attacks against the government.

S. Panyatip pointed out that the government's policy of allowing the armed counter-revolutionary detachments to be stationed on that soil is a direct consequence of the course pursued by the military which actively supports the counter-revolutionaries. These are using the military as a base for attacks against the government.

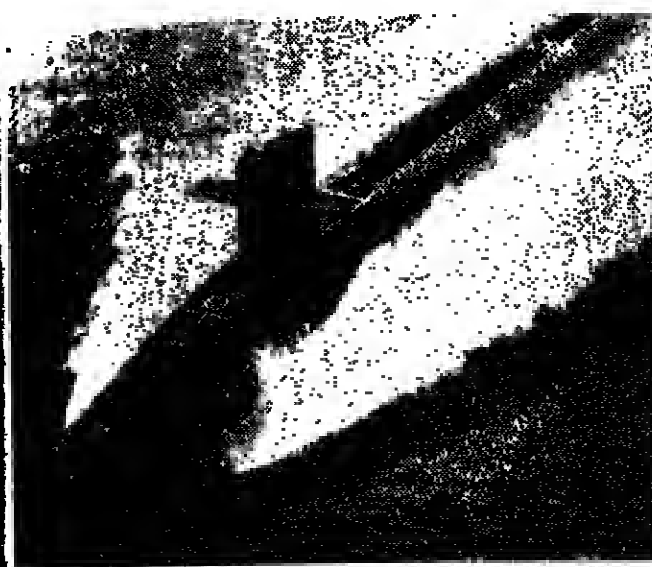
Falashas want to return home

Tel Aviv. Falashas — Ethiopian Jews who have been expelled from their homes in Ethiopia — are demanding to return to their homes in Israel.

The action, code-named "Operation Moses", was carried out by the American Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli Intelligence Service Mossad with the help of the new Ethiopian ruler, Emperor Haile Selassie.

Instead of being granted the promised land in Israel, the Falashas met with rejection, employment, and all sorts of humiliations. They were driven into second-rate citizens.

They are demanding to return to Ethiopia. To this a back, overpopulation of the past thousands of Jews who had gone to Israel for religious intolerance and other reasons. According to the mass media, in recent years migration to the state has sharply declined while immigration has greatly increased.



The photo picture reprinted from the American press show intercollegiate students in the White House extravagantly invest in their political.

RESPONSE Newcomers on Easter Island

Islands that before long the world, famous for its strange figures, will receive guests from outer space.

There are no extraterrestrials, American shuttle ships have been allowed by the government to land on the island which belongs to Chile.

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Science and technology

LASTING BATTERY

The term of Jorge Mendez, a Bolivian peasant, is situated in an almost inaccessible valley in the Andes. He cannot afford to connect an electricity line from the nearby village, nevertheless an electric bulb can be seen in the peasant's house in the evenings and the lantern clips his flames with an electric machine.

"The power station" was invented by Mendez' son, a student at the chemical faculty of a polytechnic institute. There is a small mountain lake near the farm in which one cannot bathe. It is full of sulphuric acid solution. The student has mounted electrodes in the water and made the wiring. This unique "battery" works smoothly.

However, the use of the island will not be confined to the visitors from space. The United States is not satisfied with 1,500 bases it has set up throughout the world. The process of accumulation of new bases starts with simple things, like small extensions of landing strips, construction of radar tracking stations and arming of groups of specialists, and security units.

All this ends with a compound fanned by Israeli wire, so that only the Americans can know for certain what is happening inside.

Nikolai ZABORIN

There is a more sinister side to the matter. It was precisely at the time when the American-Chilean negotiations were coming to a head that the shuttle — "discovery" — which has a special collector, caught a beam of light from Hawaii and sent it to a predetermined point.

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CONTRARY TO TRUTH

Washington is increasingly drawing European allies into its unbridled arms race demanding that they heap on bolstering the non-nuclear potential, at a time when their contribution to the NATO military machine, even according to official estimates, is 80 per cent of the men, 85 per cent of the tanks, 80 per cent of the planes, and 70 per cent of the warships, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA A. Drozhzhin, D.S. (Military).

Washington explains its pressure on the allies by the military "superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty. But the hard facts are that 64 NATO divisions in Europe (including France and Spain) are confronted by 78 Warsaw Treaty divisions. The NATO countries, including Spain, have over 17,000 tanks, 10,000 3,000 American tanks stored in Europe and 5,000 tanks of the bloc European nations. Consequently, in the total number of tanks (25,000) NATO is no inferior to the Warsaw Treaty. NATO has advantage in lighter-bombars, which the Warsaw Treaty makes up for by a somewhat greater number of air defence interceptor fighters. On balance there is a rough parity in conventional weapons, the paper concludes.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE SPLIT OF GERMANY

The theme of Gormony and Potsdam is dealt with in the article of V. Sorov, a TASS correspondent in Bonn, published in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The author notes that the legend is being spread in the Federal Republic of Germany, alleging that the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences constitute a point of departure for the "division of Germany and Europe", and the Soviet Union, they allege, is the initiator and culprit of this division.

The road from Potsdam did not lead at all to the split of Germany. It was the decisions on demilitarization, democratization and decentralization of the country, adopted there, were actually fulfilled by all the parties to the agreement, stresses the author. But the point is that shortly after the surrender of the Hitler hench the Western powers, having unleashed the "cold war" against the socialist countries, embarked upon the road of undermining the decisions of the Potsdam conference. Setting themselves the aim of turning the Western occupation zones in Germany into their anti-communist springboard they, together with upper bourgeoisie political elite in those zones, created the FRG, involved it into NATO and stirred its unprecedented militarization.

PRESSURE ON KUWAIT

A series of subliminal acts in Kuwait are an attempt to pressure this country, is the conclusion of PRAVDA observer P. Demchenko.

It is not easy for the leaders of Kuwait to conduct an independent policy, the author contends. The country faces threats and its oil tankers have been subjected to air attacks. In other words, Kuwait is being intimidated. For instance, Saudi Arabia considers drawing it into a pact on internal security to thus influence Kuwaiti policy. All such attempts were of no avail but the blocs continued to pressure Kuwait. Irrespective of who manipulated the recent terrorist acts various political forces seek to use them to subject Kuwait to govt alien to the national interests, the author points out. The exposure also reminded one again of the need to intensify efforts to normalize the general Middle East situation and end the Iran-Iraq war halted by imperialist and reactionary circles.

ONE-GOAL GAME

In their economic relations with developing countries the imperialist powers preach many "freedoms" which in practice turn out to be traps for the economy of the young states, writes B. Ruchov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. One of such traps was the camouflaged slogan "freedom of investment".

Western direct private investments in developing countries, notes the author, judging by foreign financial publications, have now exceeded 100,000 million dollars. Nearly 80 per cent of this sum has settled in no more than 30 of the total number of about 130 developing countries, those which follow the capitalist road of development.

The results of "free investments" can well be seen on the example of US corporations, notes the author.

The total sum of American private investments in the young states has grown from 33,000 million dollars in 1973 to 51,000 million in 1983, i.e., by 55,000 million dollars. However, the total amount of net profit, transferred in the same period by American corporations from developing countries to the United States has reached 68,000 million dollars, i.e., 2.4 times more than the amount of American investments.

OF INTEREST

Protesting monkeys

Kebabs were being roasted in the open air just in front of monkey cages at the Coto Zoo. A complaining lay-out of roasted lamb was in the air. The monkeys were led up with wailing human screams devouring kebabs. So they embarked on hunger strike. They refused to take their daily meals and pointed fingers at human staff with pieces of meat. The Zoo administration had to show the kebab vendor the way out.

Cycling nurses

Nurses at a hospital in Hefei, Anhui, a West German town, had for a long time been demanding that the administration increase the staff, because they had to walk more than 10 kilometers every day along the hospital's big corridors. The administration, unwilling to overtake the establishment, has taken what seems to be a very wise decision. It has placed at the disposal of each nurse a pushcart which can be quickly taken along the long corridors. Will it improve the medical service? Time will show.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

Second wind of detente

The approaching tenth anniversary of the Helsinki agreements and the forthcoming official visit to France this October by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, evoke associations with some other important events in European history which gave the initial impetus to detente as a constructive form in relations of confidence and cooperation between the socialist East and capitalist West.

Nineteen years ago, in July 1966, the Warsaw Treaty countries adopted in Bucharest a Declaration on Strengthening Peace and Security in Europe. This was the starting point of the efforts which culminated, in 1975, with the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act by the heads of 33 European states as well as the US and Canada. A month earlier, in June 1966, French President Charles de Gaulle was in the USSR on an official visit. Connected with this date is not only the start of a broad development

of relations in all spheres between the USSR and France, but also the formulation of the general platform of detente as a policy embracing entire Europe, or Great Europe, as de Gaulle liked to say (think of this the French word "detente" got wide international acceptance, too).



Now it is high time to recollect the main considerations laid at the basis of this policy. Precisely full and reliable security can be ensured through cooperation of states with different social systems and not confrontation.

On the basis of the entire experience of varied political contacts between socialist and capitalist countries, which have taken place over the past ten years, not a single West European country can complete any attempt on the part of the USSR, or its allies, to go against the principle of equality and peaceful coexistence and the principle of parity and equal security. At the same time, to refer to the negative experience of these ten years, there have been more signs of the American leadership's conduct based on the formula: security for the US at the expense of less security for its allies and no security at all for the USSR and its allies. The "star wars" programme is a culmination of this policy of destroying the basis of interdependence in the sphere of security.

Recent months have been marked by a growing interest of the West in dialogue with Eastern Europe of all levels. In this lies the proof of detente's vitality. The Warsaw Treaty countries have consistently stood for concrete results in all talks — be it in Geneva, Stockholm or Vienna — and a radical shift for the better in international relations in general. Moscow believes that detente should get a second wind to help Europe and the entire world move still further towards a more reliable system of international law, order and security.

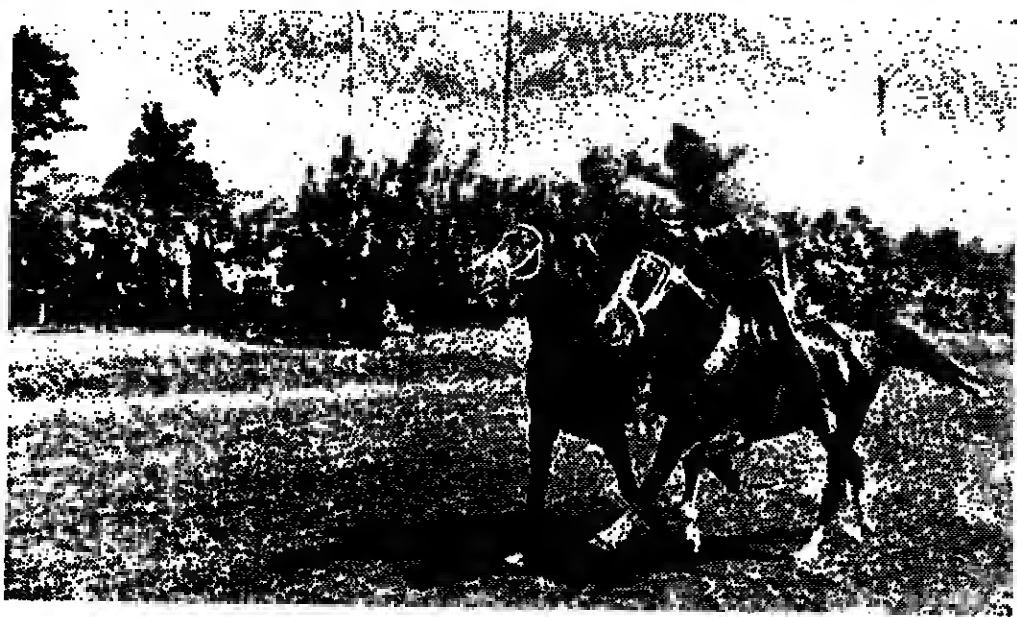
strengthen the security of its NATO allies and the US itself. The placement of Pershing-2s and nuclear cruise missiles was serious contrary to the Soviet proposal made as long ago as 1979 on an immediate mutual moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons and on reaching an accord on their mutual reduction and subsequent elimination. This is also contrary to the views of most of the people in the "rocky" countries of Western Europe. Under the blows of anti-detente adherence the vulnerability and economic inactivity of Western Europe have increased to no small extent, too. We all quite remember Washington's attempts to hinder the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. At the same time, the fact that between 1975 and 1983 trade between East and West nearly doubled vividly proves that detente in the economic sphere continues to do its good work, and in it, like in other spheres

Centuries-old customs

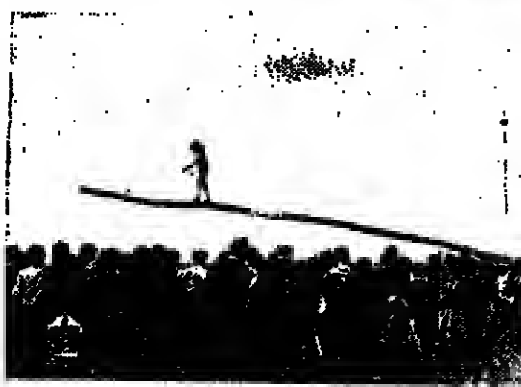
Sabantui is an ancient celebration of hard farmers in Bashkiria (an autonomous republic in the Russian Federation). Every summer horse-riders travel from village to village in the morning, sunning themselves in the forest or a river. Many people usually attend. Guests from other republics also come to admire the colourful and gripping spectacle. Although sabantui literally means "least of the plough", it is also enjoyed by town folk.

The main event in sabantui — athletic contest — causes the greatest excitement among spectators. Young people show their prowess and strength in a variety of games. A catching and kissing a girl riding on a horse. With baited breath the guests also follow the horse races and every movement made by valiant walking along a swaying beam.

At the end of the festival the



● The game, Kyz-kuu or "catch a girl".



● On the swaying beam.
● The winner of the national wrestling contest gets a living prize — kuresh.



victors, the vanquished and the spectators settle comfortably under shades of trees, where skillfully prepared meals and drinks await them.

The traditions and customs at the sabantui, dating back into the distant past, still preserve their national colour and attractiveness. This is because they reflect the soul of the people. These national games draw a large number of participants and guests as do all such national holidays which have their roots in hoary antiquity: the singing festivals in the Baltic republics, the spring festival of novruz and the lola, a holiday of tulips in Central Asia, and many others.

Laser as type-setter

The latest Soviet photosetting equipment, the production of which has started in Leningrad, will bring newspapers closer, as regards the timeliness of news, to radio and television. The text, fed into a computer, is

transferred to the matrix by means of laser beam which can trace, by command, up to 5 million very tiny dots per second on a photo material. These form the text or illustration. The possibilities of a computer using

various types are practically unlimited. Automatic designing of a dummy takes a few minutes and eliminates technological conflicts between the editorial board and the printshop. Printers will finally get rid of operations involving hot type metals. In each printshop a new generation photosetting complex

will free dozens of people from monotonous work frequently harmful to health. The first complex is meant for the "Pravda" newspaper (Moscow) which has a circulation of more than 10 million copies. It is also planned to deliver type-setting equipment to foreign countries.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHAT WILL SOVIET MACHINE-TOOL BUILDING LOOK LIKE

In the 11th five-year development plan period (1981-1985) machine-tool building developed at a faster rate than industry in general, writes *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. The output of numerical-controlled machine tools have increased 2.5-fold and automatic lines 1.6-fold. And still the growth rates of automated equipment are insufficient, the article points out. Thus the need for numerical-controlled machine tools is met by roughly 80 per cent.

To solve the problem a single technical policy is being formulated for developing, making, introducing and servicing industrial robots and flexible automated systems in engineering plants.

The output of numerical-controlled tools will nearly double between 1986 and 1990, and that of automatic lines will increase nearly 1.6 times. Annual output of machining centres and industrial robots will go up several times.

The production of the new generation equipment, specifically flexible automated production modules, large and press complexes, "robot-machines" and automated electro-mechanical complexes, will be on an unprecedented scale.

MASTERING LANGUAGES IN 28 DAYS

IZVESTIA writes about an interesting experiment involving the study of languages at the department of intensive language teaching methods of the Armenian Pedagogical Institute. It starts and ends with the first cycle of teaching if there is no striving to continue it further. It provides students with the opportunity to master common speech in 28 days, notes the paper. More than one thousand lexical units learned during this period are quite enough to book a room in a hotel, a ticket to the theatre or ask for dinner, in short, con-

vince fluently on everyday subjects. The cycle is called "Urban Sketches".

If you wish to consolidate the practical knowledge of the spoken language after the second cycle "Round-Table Conversations", it will help read simple books without a dictionary. One can further improve his knowledge in the "Per aspera ad astra" and "The Earth — Our Common Home". After mastering them you'll know at least 5,000 lexical units, have a good pronunciation and be able to read books fluently.

The main precept followed at this department is the indispensable unity of listening, reading and speaking. But all this is done to get satisfaction. The lessons widely use the methods of psychological influence, develop emotional memory, make use of music, and outgroup training. There are compulsory excursions and joint strolls in the city, during which one can ask and answer any questions in any language but the mother tongue.

It is noteworthy that the classes are conducted after work.

TOWN PLANNING TRADITIONS CONTINUE

The Moscow reconstruction master plan approved 50 years ago, writes *TRUD*, had all the necessary elements: namely a whole new city in the south-west, a protective belt of forests and parks, a network of "green wedges" — streets and boulevards — to reach the centre from the suburbs and architectural ensembles in squares. These were conceived in the 1935 master plan. In line with it the planners preserved, or rather, strengthened the city's historical and cultural centre. This first master plan also foresaw the present tremendous scope of housing construction, schools, kindergartens and shops; the supply of heat, power, hot and cold water as well as Moscow's development into a major industrial research and cultural centre. These

ideas have been taking shape throughout the past 50 years.

The same ideas feature in the draft master plan for the period up to the year 2010, the paper points out. It calls for providing apartments to many thousands of Moscow families as well as building creches and kindergartens to accommodate all the tots. The plan is to complete the construction of a red-light district Metro system of 300 kilometres (which is now 200 km) kilometres long and lines from outlying areas bypassing the city centre.

FOOTING ACROSS SAND DUNES

Both the press in this country and abroad have carried many articles about seven brave men who walked 550 kilometres across the Korokum Desert last summer, writes *PRAVDA*. They set a world record by living the harshest heat. This July the travellers will cross another major desert in Kazakhstan — Sayratalay.

For outsiders this may sound a mere whim. It is worthwhile, taking a many-kilometre trek across a scorched desert, where temperatures rise above 40°C even in the shade, and, on top of that with heavy packs on the shoulders? The answer is in an unexpected way.

Its essence does not lie in mere sport achievement but in the ability to give concrete advice for sheepskin and oilmen, drivers and geologists — all those who live and work in the rigorous desert climate, the paper reveals.

The last trek lasted 28 days, during which it was discovered that this special training mobilises the body's inner capabilities.

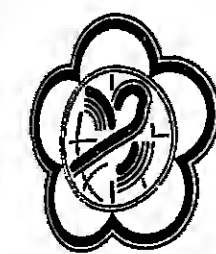
Another trip will help test new options of the cycle of accelerated adaptation to high temperatures, and the time the travellers want to cover: half the route under the scorching rays of the sun to find out whether they can do intense physical work in the daytime. For earlier expeditions mostly travelled at night. For the sake of comparative research the expedition will compare, for the first time, of men and women. Both have undergone different trainings.

Round the Soviet Union

● NOW IT IS NOT ONLY CLIENT WELLS BUT ALSO STUDENTS OF RYBACHYI IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KAZAKHSTAN. IN THE BAY OF ALAKOL. IN KAZAKHSTAN REPUBLIC IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN PART OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE FROM WATER SO PRECIOUS IN THE DESERT. Water now runs on a seventy-kilometre aqueduct built for the utilisation of a largest underground watercourse in the Dzhangirgulyi mountains. This year, during the implementation of the current (1981-85) five-year development plan by hydrologists, will in the near future provide water to the Russian and Kazakh steppe. Water will come to the coast of factories of mid-eastern Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus.

● SPECIAL MECHANISMS — PNEUMATIC PIERCING QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY MAKE TUNNELS OF VARIOUS DIAMETER FOR SUBMERGED SERVICE LINES. The self-actuating mechanism of the piercers is lowered through the construction of finishing machines in the port city on the Black Sea. The plant will make more than three and a half dozen such machines every year.

● THE MOLODAYA GARDIA (YOUNG GUARD) SHINING HOUSE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LENINIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE HAS PUT A SERIES OF OPEN HOUSES FOR THE 12TH WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS. A book entitled "About the World and the House We Live" compiles poems and letters by children who tell readers about their dreams and ardent love for Motherland. A book "From the Balkan to the Balkan-Amur Railway" tells "Oh, Volga" in the life of a book which has been published in the "Motherland" section about the past and present of the people who live along the main waterway.



FESTIVAL TITBITS

● Most of the participants and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held from July 27 to August 3 are arriving in Moscow by rail. The total number of passenger carriages in the Festival trains is estimated at 2,700. Ninety-eight train have been set aside to bring the Soviet participants along the 27 railway lines in the European part of the USSR, the North, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and the Transcaucasus.

● The "Festival Follies" include the best ships of the Soviet passenger fleet. They will bring to Odessa, Yalta, and Leningrad young men and women from Europe, Africa and Latin America.

● The residential quarters of the Festival include fifty-five youth and fifty students' hotels. The total complexes include hotels, dormitories and Izmailovo, "Engel" in the capital.

● Moscow Television will broadcast the Festival programmes, each lasting for two hours. A special operative team of journalists from 12 countries will constitute a special group.

● An unusual journey has been undertaken by students of the Maritime School in Archangelsk, the biggest of its type in the Soviet Union. They will arrive at the Festival in rowing boats, along rivers and lakes, leaving behind more than two thousand kilometres.

● Soviet makers of documentaries will make several films about the 21st World Festival of Youth and Students.

WELCOME

Hospitable Moscow has had its streets, parks, stadiums and boulevards beautified to welcome participants of the Festival.

The vivid festival colours of the traditional emblems — red, yellow, green, light blue, and violet — grace the fronts of shops.

Surely every visitor would like to get a festival souvenir with which to remember Moscow.

"Vesna" and "Podarki" are two of the shops in the capital's streets which offer a variety of souvenirs like these lovable dolls in Russian national costumes.

Any fashion-conscious woman would fall for the wares made for the Festival, among them dresses, suits, caps and hats with festival emblems for young people. Indeed, they will keep you cool in the July heat wave.



Photos by Yevgeny Motveyev



the Festival. At 15 International clubs to be opened in Moscow during the Festival, the guests will meet their Soviet peers. Those interested in travelling can visit Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Tula, Vladimir, Suzdal, and other Soviet cities.

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FESTIVAL CARTOONS

In the centre of a live-colour display is a white dove with spread wings — like a book — over the globe. This drawing by Yevgeny Chelnokov, a 15th-year student of Moscow Architecture Institute, has been approved as the official emblem of the Festival's student programme.

It uses the same expressive elements as the Festival emblem. This principle has also been followed in selecting sketches claiming for "friendship" in the children's, sports and other programmes of the youth forum. But using a limited number of compulsory elements, artists make drawings as

though determining the main idea under the sign of which the functions of different programmes will be held.

Part of the drawings will be displayed in an art exhibition to be arranged in the Central Club of Art Workers. The young people have worked out a way to acquaint with their work people who do not have time to visit the exhibition. For this purpose slides have been made of the cartoons. Possessing a portable slide projector and a screen, members of the club will attend youth parties, international clubs and discotheques during the Festival.

Places to visit

Relics of outer space

The gleaming arrow of the rocket to the conquerors of outer space soars as high as 100 metres above the ground, from the 11th shows the way to the museum located in the basement of the obelisk.

The cosmonautics museum was opened in April, 1981 — the 50th anniversary of the launch of the first manned spacecraft — with cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on board.

On display are genuine samples of space equipment brought back to the Earth, the personal belongings and photographs of cosmonauts, and autographs of those by them on the Earth and in the flight.

At a most conspicuous place is a model of the cosmonaut's life — founder of cosmonautics — and Academician Sergei Korolyov, designer of the rocket and space systems.

There can be no room to record the first flight in outer space, "I'll be broadcast on April 12, 1961, and watch a live broadcast of the cosmonaut's flight.

The museum has received many visitors about Yuri Gagarin. The personal belongings of the hero have been presented to the family while medical examinations taken prior to the first space flight.

SOVIET LITERATURE FOR YOUTH FORUM

The literature being produced for the World Festival of Youth and Students by republics and local publishers is the subject of an interview granted to an MNT correspondent by Marat SHISHIGIN, Collegium Member of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and Book Trade.

Q: Books for the Festival have appeared in Moscow and Leningrad book shops from national (all-Union) publishers. In what way are the local publishers preparing for the forum?

A: All the fifteen Soviet republics have rich national traditions, including publishing, which manifest themselves in many aspects of the life and culture.

Among the literature which tells about the young people in this or that republic, about their activities, and hobbies I will mention such books as "The Youth of the Ukraine", "Byelorussia: People, Events and Facts", "Estonian Panorama-84".

The Sovetskoye Publishers of Moscow have come out with an illustrated collection of fiction and publicistic works about the young people who built the Youth of the Ukraine, "Byelorussia: People, Events and Facts", "Estonian Panorama-84".

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The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students coincides

with the fortieth anniversary of the Victory over the German fascism and Japanese militarism. The heroism of the Soviet people of various nationalities on the battlefield and in the rear is the subject of an eight-volume publication "Heroes of the Flery Years", prepared by Moskovsky Rabochi Publishers.

A three-volume collection, "The All-Union Struggle for Byelorussia Against German Fascist Invaders in the Years of the Great Patriotic War" is to be released by the Byelorussian Publishers. The publishing houses have not only sought to recreate the history to the struggle against fascism, but in the light of it they also touch on the role of the present-day generation of young people as the most responsive and active section of society in the fight against the threat of a new, immeasurably more horrendous and destructive war.

Q: Will the multinational Soviet culture be reflected in the publications?

A: Yes — and very widely, too. There are these colourful albums: "Museum of Tolstoy", "The Leningrad Environment", "Our History of the Central Asian Arts", and "Modern Georgian Chasing and Stained Glass Windows". I think it will be a pleasure for young men and women from different countries to take them home to serve as memories of their participation in the Moscow Festival.

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VIEWPOINT

Summer theatrical tours

Olga MARTYNENKO

The current posters of companies visiting Moscow noticeably lead to feature events of international scope. The host auditoriums and public attention were reserved for the international ballet competition and the film festival. This will be followed in a few days' time by the World Festival of Youth and Students, during which the host open-air and indoor auditoriums, plus a lion's share of the applause, will fall to the lot of guests from afar.

Yet, despite the heavy schedule of spectacles on the global scale, residents of the capital have had time to pay tribute to Georgian drama theatres from Tbilisi and Sukhumi. After the Festival they will welcome theatrical companies from Moldova, Estonia and Yakutia.

It is a custom in this country to regard the visits to Moscow by theatres from the provinces as "artistic accounts" (a hackneyed phrase used by some critics to describe such events) before the sophisticated public in the capital. However, as actor gives such "account" every time he mounts on the stage in his home town. As Karel' Ind, chief artistic director of the Venetian Theatre in the Estonian city of Tartu, once aptly remarked, "we prepare no special programmes for our visits to Moscow or Leningrad, but show what can be viewed by students, industrial and office workers in our city".

Fifty years ago, "Moscow News" reported the first visits to Moscow by theatrical companies from Voronezh, Smolensk, Novosibirsk and Bashkiria. On that occasion it wrote with understandable repugnance that the Russian provincial theatres had come not with simple one-act plays but with "The Cherry Orchard" — that company from Bashkiria — the republic which got its own system of writing only after the 1917 October Revolution — was staging Shakespeare.

Today no one is surprised at the news that young actors from a small Azerbaijani town of Sheki who visited Moscow last summer, staged "Romeo and Juliet", and that a new company from the Kirghiz town of Osh showed "Richard III" in Moscow. What gives more food for thought to artistic directors in this city is the willing companies' fresh stage art and an innovative approach in the plays coupled with a flood of cultural colouring.

This country has six hundred theatres. It would certainly be rash to say that they have all attained great heights in their art or that they have all solved the problem of attracting audiences, which is urgent in the provinces. However, annual visits to Moscow by theatres from various constituent republics testify to their increasing creative quality. If we look at the past year or two, we shall realize that to this city we have seen acting filled with symbolism and profound inner forces by companies from Kamas and Tashkent, the colourful style of the Kazakh theatre in Kazakhstan, the soft and poetic manner of the Turkmen theatre in Turkmenia.

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